NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1869.

WASHINGTON.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL PROHIBITING LOANS ON UNITED STATES NOTES-PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS-THE TAX BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE-THE REPORT ON THE NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS-LETTER FROM COUNT BISMARCK TO GEN. GRANT-THE ALABAMA CLAIMS TREATY-THE REMAINS OF THE ASSASSIN J. WILKES BOOTH EXHUMED-THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1869. The bill to prevent the loaning of money upon United States notes, which passed the House last Saturday, was passed by the Senate to-day, and needs only the signature of the President to make it a law. The provisions of the act are very important. It provides that no National Banking Association shall hereafter offer or receive United States notes or National Bank notes as security, or as collateral security, for any loan of money, or for a consideration shall agree to withhold the same from use, or shall offer or receive the custody or promise of custody of such notes as security, or as collateral security or consideration for any loan of money; and any National Banking Association offending against the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any United States Court having jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, and by a further sum equal to onethird of the money so loaned, and the officer or officers of said bank who shall make such loan or loans shall be liable for a further sum equal to one-quarter of the money so loaned, and the prosecution of such offenders shall be commenced and conducted as provided for the punishment of offenses in an act to provide a national currency, approved June 3, 1884, and the fine or penalty so recovered shall be for the benefit of the party bringing

The proposition of Gen. Butler, calling upon the Controller of the Currency to learn by what authority bonds, bearing interest payable in greenbacks, were being substituted for bonds bearing gold interest by the National Banks, as a basis for their circu lation, has been answered by the Controller, who says that it is in accordance with an expressed law of Congress. Pending the inquiry, the Controller stopped the exchange, and will not resume it until the Committee who have charge of the matter have reported to the House.

In the Senate, to-day, the immaculate Saulsbury followed the recent example of the delicate sen-in law of the President by asking and obtaining leave to be excused from further committee service. A committee of three Senators was ordered to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of Gen. Grant. Carl Schurz was on the floor for some time and held quite a levee, the Senators crowding around him with congratulations. His credentials were presented by Mr. Drake. Quite a debate sprang up on the bill to grant a pension to Mrs. Lincoln during which the fact was brought out that some of the most prominent Republican Senators are opposed to the measure. Earnest and eloquent speeches in advocacy of the justice of the claim were made by Messrs. Morton, Nye, Sumner, and others. It is believed that, if a final vote can be reached, the bill will be passed with the amount placed at Mr. Sumner's figure, \$5,000 per annum, but the enemies of Mrs. Lincoln have combined to stave it off by killing time. In the course of the afternoon, there was quite a stormy time at intervals. When the morning hour expired a discussion of nearly an hour took place as to whether the consideration of the Mrs. Lincoln Pension hill should be proceeded with, or made to give way for some other bill. A dozen or more Senators were on their feet at once, each trying to drown the voice of the other, and each making all sorts of motions. Several inquired of the Chair whether the bill was in order, and what was the question before the Senate, when Mr. Wade plaintively replied that he supposed it was in order for any Senator to get up and make any motion. From the muddle into which the Sepate had got he did not, however, seem to be able to answer the latter stion, and the motions had crowded on him so rapidly and in such numbers, that even with the aid of the Journal clerks, it was some time before he could realize the situation. At last it was agreed by common consent to go on with Mrs. Lincoln for half an hour, but at the end of that time, Mr. Ferry and others insisted on going on with the unfinished business, which was a bill to incorporate the Washington Market Company. This had hardly been begun when Mr. Morton made a motion to postpone it for the purpose of taking up the House bill to repeal the civil Tenure-of-Office act. This was the signal for a general disorderly dispute. Edmunds, with a manner betokening some jealousy, accused Mr. Morton of a desire to steal the thunder of the Committee on Retrenchment, who had the bill in charge, and characterized his action as discourteous. Mr. Morton retorted with an intimation that the Committee wished to stifle the bill, for proof of which he referred to the fact that four weeks ago they had made no sincere effort to take it up. Mr. Morrill of Maine thought the appropriation bills ought to take precedence of everything else, remarking that there was enough in them alone to occupy the Senate for a month. Mr. Sherman came out strongly for a repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act, and sharply lectured Mr. Morrill and other Senators who had during this whole session invariably voted to let important business go over for the purpose of pasaing Railroad Su' sidy and other bills. At this Mr. Morrill flew into a passion, and elevated his voice to such a pitch that little he said could be understood in the gailery. At this point Mr. Fessenden, who had been all the afternoon evincing his disgust at the proceedings, and could stand it no longer, and in no very amiable tone substantially, though not in so many words, informed his brother Senators that they were making asses of themselves. As he dispaired of the Senate doing anything practical, he thought the doors had better be shut on the scene, and although it was only 3 o'clock he moved an Executive session. The with him to England. Benate was evidently impressed with the rebuke, for the motion was carried without objection. The Ex ecutive session lasted an hour and ten minutes Several nominations, military and civil, but none of much importance, were confirmed. The Caleb Cushing treaty was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and several Indian treaties were ratified. when a recess until 7 o'clock was taken.

The feature of the proceedings in the House to-day was the passage of the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee, relieving about 250 former Rebels of their disabilities. The bill was reported by Mr. Paine, who acted very generously with the opponents of the measure in yielding to them most of the time allotted him for debate. Judge Shellabarger led the opposition in one of his usual clear and forcible speeches, but Mr. Paine, aided by Mr. Boutwell, as ably defended the measure, and came out successful, the bill being passed by nearly a three-fourths vote. After this matter had been disposed of Mr. Colfax vacated the chair in favor of Mr. Blaine, and the consideration of the bill reported from the Banking Committee, providing for a redistribution of the currency, was resumed. It was expected that the Army Appropriation bill would come up again to day; but on account of the temporary absence of Gen. Garfield, the Chairman of the Military Committee, it is postponed until to-morrow. There remain but 13 working days for the present Congress, and there are so many measures crowding in each body that there is fear that nothing important will get through. After next Friday, President Johnson, as far as the present Congress is involved, has legislation in his own bands.

At the evening session of the House to-night, Gen. Schenck being sick, Mr. Allison took charge of the Tax bill, and succeeded in having it passed by the House without a division. The bill now goes to the

The Committee to whom was referred the investi | about \$500,000 on two bridges across the Chio river, | strictly to the repairs of the Canals and the mainte-

gation of the New-York election frauds will present their report to the House next week. It is not expected that it will in any way change the result of the election, but it will contain some interesting developments relative to the manner in which the Democratic party carried the State for Seymour and Hoffman. Several prominent Democratic officials are implicated, among them Judges McCunn and Barnard. Among the witnesses examined was Mayor Hall, who testified under oath that, in his opinion, there was not an honest politician in New-York. Surely Mayer Hall is a competent witness on that subject.

The President elect having sent a copy of Badeau's Military History of Ulysses S. Grant to Count Bismarck, received the following graceful letter in ac-

knowledgment:

Dear Sin: Baron Gerolt has transmitted to me a copy, which you have been kied enough to inscribe to me, of the history of your military career. I hasten to return to you my hearty thanks for a work which promises me the enjoyment of reviewing, in a succinct shape, that gigantic struggle, the varying phases of which I followed at the time with intense interest. It will be a permanent source of gratification and pride to think that am owing the volume, now open before me, to the kind and sympathetic feelings of the very man who took Vicksburg and Richmond. May the peace restored by you afford equal scope to your powers, with equal benefit to your country, and may the present interchange of friendly sentiments between us prove a good augury for the continuance of those relations so happily established between America and Germany.

Believe me, dear sir, ever yours, very sincerely,

BISMARCK.

a few days ago, said that should any of the measures now pending in Congress, looking to a reduction of the army by the mustering out of service of officers who have long and faithfully served their country. he would provide for them as far as practicable by appointments in the civil service.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, after agreeing to report a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds in satisfaction for claims due the States of Massachusetts and Maine for moneys due under the Ashburton treaty, said bonds to be turned over to the European and North-Western Railway Company, took up the treaty for the ettlement of the San Juan boundary question, and authorized it to be reported to the Senate for ratification. The Alabama treaty was briefly debated, when Mr. Sumner moved that a special meeting be held on Thursday next for the purpose of considering and finally disposing of it. It appears that a strong pressure is being made by Secretary Seward and others in authority to secure its ratification. The English Government, it is understood, is very anxious to know what its chances are for ratification before the 4th of March. It is reported that the English Minister was informed by his Government that, if the treaty is not ratified before the 4th of March, it will stand no chance of confirmation by the incoming administration. Mr. Seward has begun work in earnest, and some of the weak Republicans are already beginning to favor the ratification of the treaty.

The remains of John Wilkes Booth were exburned at an early hour on Monday evening from their resting place in the Arsenal grounds. Strict precautions were taken to prevent publicity. An hour or so before dusk Mr. Weaver, the Baltimore undertaker, proceeded to the Arsenal grounds to obtain Booth's emains. With the assistance of a couple of laborers employed in the Arsenal the body was soon disinterred, and placed in a handsome black walnut coffin. The remains were in a fair state of preservation conidering the time they had been buried. The coffin vas placed in a wagon in waiting, and taken directly to the Baltimore depot, where it was transferred to the baggage car of the train leaving at 7:30 p. m. Atzerodt's remains, taken up at the same time, were conveyed, in the box in which they were originally buried, to Plant's undertaker's establishment, on Seventh-st., where they were placed in a handsome coffin, and interred at Glenwood Cemetery, north of this city. No persons were present except the mother and brother and two or three other relatives or intimate friends of the deceased. In the Washington correspondence of the Boston

Post, we find the following in relation to the inauguration ceremonies:

Custom requires that the committee in charge of the ceremonies should provide for the incoming and outgoing Presidents to ride together to the Capitol on the 4th of March. But Gen. Grant has plainly indicated that he will not ride to the Capitol in company with Mr. Johnson. The latter has not been consulted on the subject by the committee, nor has he said anything to any one authorized to speak for him about the matter so far as is known. In view of Gen. Grant's refusal to come in contact with President Johnson, the committee may not communicate with the latter relative to the ceremonies. But, however this may be, President Johnson will probably relieve all parties from embarrassment ceremonies. But, however this may be, Fresident Johnson will probably relieve all parties from embarrassment by quietly repairing at 1 o'clock, Manch 4, to the Fresident's room adjoining the Senate, according to ediation on the last day of the session, and there fremain with his Cabinet till noon, the hour when his efficial term expires, to consider bills that may be presented for his signature. If this course be pursued, he will not, therefore, be a party to the procession and other ceremonics which will be in progress at the same time in the streets of the city, and the Committee and all other parties will thus be relieved of the dreaded embarrassment.

The President of the Senate has appointed as a ommittee to make the arrangements for the inauguration of Gen. Grant as President Senators Yates of Illinois, Cragin of New-Hampshire, and McCreary of Kentucky.

There appears to be some opposition in the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to the proposition of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction of New-York for the use of a Government vessel in training a number of boys in their charge in seamanship and navigation. Mr. Blunt, who has charge of the mater, is to appear before the Committee on Thursday. A paper, of which the following is a copy, has been

gned by 40 Senators and 108 Representatives: Igned by 40 Schators and 100 Asplesantaves.

70 ANDREW JOHNSON, President, de.: The undersigned espectfully request your Excellency to give the bearer error, Paul Bagley, missionary, such moral support, or etter, to our Minister at the Court of St. James, as may natic him favorably to present to the British Government such petition as he may desire in behalf of our felow-citizens there held as prisoners.

This was delivered into the hands of Secretary eward on the 12th inst. He to-day read to Mr. Bagley a letter which he would forward to Minister hnson on the subject. Mr. Bagley expects to leave

It is stated here in diplomatic circles that the Cretans continue to sustain their independence, notwithstanding the sarrender of the foreign volunteers, and that the so-called official cable dispatch about the submission of the Cretan chiefs has been concocted by certain Turks at London, for the insidious purpose of preventing the recognition of the President of the Provisional Government of Crete, whose proposed visit to the United States was reported to the Mussulman agents. It is also said that Mr. Cassimati, who accompanies the Chief Magistrate of Crete, is one of the most distinguished lawvers and political personages of Greece.

One of the members of the Wells-Fargo investigating Committee had his attention called to certain official figures, giving weights of New-York mails after arrival at Salt Lake. The best figuring he could make showed a loss for an entire month of over 1,000 pounds per day. Other estimates of similar character were quite as unfavorable to the Express Company. As Broomall's report was simply recommitted, it is possible that a majority of the Committee may yet order charges to be made.

The Senate Indian Committee, at their meeting today, passed upon a large number of treaties with Indian tribes, involving a pretty heavy appropriation, and which were reported in Executive session, to-day, for ratification. The Cherokee treaty, which involves an appropriation of nearly \$2,000,000, still hangs fire in the Senate.

The joint resolution offered by Senator Morton. which was referred to the Postal Committee, requiring that all bridges hereafter to be constructed hall not have spans less than 400 feet, was under onsideration to-day by the Committee, and an argument was made against the proposition by Mr. Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It appears that this railroad company have already expended

the spans of which are only 300 feet. The bridges will cost about \$2,000,000.

Information has been received here that the Legislature of Nebraska has passed a resolution recommending to Gen, Grant the appointment of Gen. Thayer, Senator from that State, as a member of his Cabinet. This action was without the knowledge of Gen. Thayer.

A correspondent telegraphs to The Philadelphia

"I have it from what may be termed an official source, that Gen. Grant having extended to Vice-President elect Colfax the usual courtesy of naming one person for a Cabinet appointment, he has selected John D. Defrees of Indiana. He at present fills the position of Public Printer here. The place to be given him is that of Postmaster-General."

The Senate in Executive session to-day ratified several Indian treaties negotiated at Fort Laramie by Gens. Sherman, Harney, Terry, and Augero with the representatives of bands of Sioux, Sheshones, and Bannocks, who had been at war with the United States. These bands of Indians are to be located on reservations north of Nebraska and west of the Missouri River, in accordance with the policy of the Peace Commission.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of Calvin J. Cowles, Assayer of the branch mint at Charlotte, N. C .; James H. Huckleberry, Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas; Henry D. Hall of Maine and Daniel B. Hodgson of New-York to be Captains in the revenue service.

the revenue service.

In the Supreme Court to-day proceedings were had in the following cases:

The Agawam Woolen Company, appellants, agt. Edwin D. Jordan.—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Curtis of counsel for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. Robb for the appellants. William Sheets, appellant, agt. Henry R. Sedden et al.—This cause was argued by Mr. Hendricks of counsel for the appellees, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Barbour for the appellants. The Connelisville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company et al., appellants, agt. The Mayor, &c., of the City of Baltimore, appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—On motion of Mr. Latrobe of counsel for the appellees, it was ordered by the Court that this appeal be dismissed, with costs, per stipulation of counsel on file.

ALBANY.

GENERAL ORDER DAY IN BOTH HOUSES-A GEN-ERAL LAW ON THE TOWN BONDING QUES-TION-A BILL TO PREVENT BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION-A BROADWAY SURFACE ROAD. ALBANY, Feb. 16 .- This was general order day in both Houses, and many bills, mostly of interest to certain villages throughout the State, were disposed of. Another town bonding bill was taken up in the Assembly, but it seems that the Assembly is not as anxious as the Railroad Committee to rush through this species of legislation. In order to get over the trouble of having so many of these special laws on the statute books, Judge Campbell of the Assembly Railroad Committee has reported a general law on the subject, which his Committee had agreed to. It provides that whenever a majority of tax-payers of any town, village, or city, representing a majority of the taxable property therein, shall petition the County Judge to appoint Commissioners, who will have the power to bond their respective places for a sum not to exceed 30 per cent of the assessed value of the taxable property, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, whenever the County Judge is satisfied that the parties represent a majority of the taxable property of the village, town, or city to be bonded, he shall grant the petition.

The Assembly Committee of Ways and Means have reported favorably on Mr. Chase's bill, printed in THE TRIBUNE on Monday week, which gives \$4,000 a mile to all projected or partially filled railroads. The bill anthorizes that something like \$1,300,000 shall be raised this year, and the same amount next year, for this purpose. If this sum is not sufficient to give the roads \$4,000 a mile each, it shall be divided pro rata among the roads applying for it. If the Republicans are wise they will defeat this bill in the first Committee of the Whole in which it is.

Senator Hale's bill to punish bribery and corrup tion is breader than most bills generally are, and it is framed on the principle grafted into the excellent article on the same subject in the new Constitution. If passed, it will remove from Albany most of the corruption which has been so rife here. It provides State who, except in payment of his legal salary, fees, or perquisites, receives or consents to receive, directly or indirectly, anything of value or of personal advantage, or the promise thereof, for performing or omitting to perform any official act, or with the express or implied understanding that his official action or omission to act is to be in any degree influenced thereby, shall be found guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in a State Prison for a term not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or both, in the discretion of the Court. No person who has heretofore paid or offered, or shall hereafter pay or offer a bribe which has been or shall have been accepted in whole or in part, shall be liable to criminal prosecution therefor; but any person who shall attempt to bribe any person, and said bribe is not accepted, shall be deemed guilty of felony. And any person who shall offer or promise a bribe, or shall pay to or deposit with, or cause to be paid to or deposited with, any person or corporation, any money, bonds, or other securities, or other valuable thing, with the intent or upon the understanding that such money, bonds, or securities, or other valuable thing shall in any way be used to bribe any person or persons holding office in this State, or to induce such person or persons to perform or omit to perform any official act, and any person who shall receive or connive at or consent to such payment or deposit with like intent shall be deemed guilty of an attempt to bribe. Proof of the payment of money to or for the use of any person engaged or accustomed to be employed in lobbying. or attempting to influence legislation by personal attendance upon the Legislature, except where such payment is shown to have been actually and in good faith made for some lawful purpose, and without intent directly or indirectly to violate the provisions of this act, shall be presumptive evidence of the commission of bribery. Any person charged with the receiving or offering a bribe, or with the commission of any fact mentioned in this act, shall be allowed to testify in his own behalf in any criminal prosecution. Any officer, or agent, or director of any corporation who shall any manner, directly or indirectly, use the money or the property of any corporation for bribery, or shall knowingly assent to or approve of such use, or knowingly audit any account for such purpose, shall be liable to any stockholder of such corporation in a civil action for the amount, which

shall bear the same proportion to the whole amount thus used as the amount of stock held by such stockholder bears to the whole amount of stock of such corporation. Such action shall be brought for the benefit of both the plaintiff therein, and alse for that of all stockholders who may, within at least ten days, file a petition asking to be parties to the suit. The liability of such officers, agents, or directors, shall be joint and several. The word stockholder shall mean any person who holds stock at the time of

the act complained of. The Canal Committee of the Assembly seem determined to revive the system of Superintendents on the canals of this State. They have reported favorably on a bill which authorizes each Canal Commissioner to appoint annually three Superintendents for the Division over which he has jurisdiction. The Commissioner shall assign to the care of each Superintendent appointed by him a specified portion of the canals within his Division, and shall notify the Auditor of the Canal Department of his action. The salary for such Superintendent shall not exceed \$2,000; and such officer shall not be engaged in any other business or occupation, or interested directly or indirectly in any boats navigating the Canals, or in any contract. The duties of the Superintendents shall relate nance of the navigation, and it shall be the duty of a superintendent, whenever, in his judgment, a contractor for repairs on any of the canals assigned to his supervision is deficient and delinquent, or does not in all things fully and completely execute his contract, to immediately notify said contractor and commissioner in charge, and the latter shall examine the charges, and, if found correct, he shall make such provision as may be necessary to prosecute the work or such portions of it as may be necessary, and the cost shall be deducted from the payments agreed to be paid to the delinquent contractor. Any fraud or collusion between the superintendent and contractor, or between the superintendent and commissioner, or between State officers and contractor, shall be deemed guilty of a felony. For a violation of his duties, a superintendent is to be tried by the Canal Board, and, if found guilty, is to be dismissed

It having appeared by the report of the Commis missioners of Charities and Correction that there are upward of 1,100 insane persons in the asylum at Blackwell's Island, when there is not accommodation for half that number, Senator Bradley has introduced a bill, which has been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs, creating a public stock for an amount not exceeding \$300,000, to be called "City Lunatic Asylum Stock," at 7 per cent interest, and to be redeemable in 1889. The money derived is to be paid over to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who are to apply it to erecting additional buildings for the accommodation of the insane.

Mr. James Thompson, one of the Eric Railroad Directors, for whom an attachment had been issued by the Senate, has arrived here in charge of Sergeantat-Arms Kemper, to testify before Senator Hall's Special Committee, charged with investigating alleged corruption among the members of the Legislature. It was reported that Thompson got \$20,000 to bribe certain parties, and Mr. Hall would like to find out if this is true.

Broadway Surface folks have at last introduced their bill, but whether they really intend it merely as a measure to fight, or underground, or a legitimate effort to put rails on Broadway, has not transpired. This bill has as incorporators John Murphy, Mr. Hayes, jr., Joseph G. Jennings, Henry Leet, James E. Munroe, Samuel M. Boyd, Wm. H. Rix, Alfred West, Joseph W. Baldwin, Edwin Maloney, Adam Clam, James R. Burns, Henry Vandewater, Bernard Keiley, Jesse Coggswell, Edwin J. Benson, Edwin Martindale, James Monerief, and Isaac Bell. They are authorized by the bill to operate a railroad along the following streets: Commencing at South Ferry, at foot of Whitehall-st., running along the latter and Broadway to upper side of Bowling-green; thence along Broadway to Union square on east side, to and through Fourth-ave. to Twenty-third-st., to Lexington-ave. to its north-easterly termination, with branches along both Seventy second and One-hundred-and-tenth-sts., to Central Park. Also, connecting in Broadway at Bowling Green, along the former and State and Whitehall-sts to South Ferry. Said grantors may connect with the Broadway and Seventh-ave. Company, at west side of Union-square, and agree for use of their road above Fourteenth-st.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

MEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1869.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Genet.—To amend the laws relative to the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company. Mr. O'Donnell.—To authorize Fire Insurance Companies to loan certain funds upon real estate in other States; also to incorporate the Central Free Baptist Printing Union with the principal office in New-York. Mr. Thayer.—For the relief of Charles H. Collamer, of Washington County. Mr. Palmer.—To provide for equalization of assessments in Columbia County. Mr. Perce.—To amend the charter of the Fireproof Warehousing Company. Mr. Caldwell.—For a railroad in James-slip and Chambers-st. Mr. Morgan-To incorporate the East Side Savings Bank of Rochester. Mr. Nicks.—To amend the charter of Elmira; also, to incorporate the Elmira Waterworks Company. Mr. Creamet.—Relating to the forcelosure and sale of the New-York and Westchester County Railroad; also, to authorize the Smith & Parmlee Gold Company to issue preferred stock. Mr. Bradey.—To amend the charter of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Mr. Hanford.—For the relief of Van Bogart Brothers, of Schenectady. Mr. Bradeley.—To amend the laws relative to courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction in Brooklyn.

To provide additional buildings for lunatics in New-

To provide additional buildings for lunatics in New-York; to incorporate the Excelsior Temple of Houner No. 29, of Albany; to provide for the payment of State Assessors of 1868; for the completion of Riverdale-ave., Yonkers; to widen the bridge over Chenango Canal at Court-st., in Binghamton: for payment of the Bridge Commissioner of Afton, Chenango County; to legalize the action of the Palmyra, Wayne County, town meeting to amend laws relative to cemetery associations; to provide for filling vacancies in offices of Justices of the Peace in Lowville.

BILLS PROGRESSED.

Peace in Lowville.

BILLS PROGRESSED.

Amending the laws relative to wrecks: relating to the New-York Elevator Company; to facilitate the trial of indictments. Adjourned.

By Mr. Campbell—Amending the act authorizing the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same so as to permit municipal corporations to aid in the construction of railroads.

to aid in the construction of railroads.

Bills STATIONICED.

By Mr. Whalen—Amending the act providing for an increase of the force of captains, sergeants and patrolmea of the Metropolitan Police District; also, providing for an increase of the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Fire Department. Mr. Hixon-Amending the charter of the village of Rushville.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Enabling the Board of Supervisors of Kings County to equalize the salaries of the General Superintendents of the Poor in said County; authorizing the rebuilding of a bridge over the Oswego River at Phoenix, relating to the collection of county taxes in the City of Buffalo; and thorizing Harry Lipsoln Read in the City of Buffalo; and the Poor in said County; authorizing the resultants of the bridge over the Oswego Biver at Phoenix, relating to the collection of county taxes in the City of Buffaio; authorizing Harry Llucoln Rose to change his name to Harry Llucoln Leet; amending and extending the Charter of the Barker and Chenango Bridge Company; amending the Charter of the village of Akron; amending the Charter of the village of Akron; amending the Cazenovia and Canaston Railroad to take mercessed rare; to amend the act providing for the establishment of free schools in Newburgh; providing for the election of a justice of the peace to fill a vacancy in the town of Lowville; amending the act authorizing the formation of railroad corporations, passed in 185c, authorizing the town of Perry, in Wyoming County, to aid in the construction of a railroad intersecting with the Eric road.

Mr. H. Kay moved to discharge the Committee on Commerce and Navigation from consideration of his resolution relative to the reduction of toll on coal going from tide water, and that the same be adopted.

Mr. Jacobs moved to table. Lost, 21 to 51. Adjourned.

J. WILKES BOOTH.

THE ARRIVAL OF HIS REMAINS IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Feb. 16 .- The remains of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin, which were removed from Vashington on Monday afternoon, arrived here last evening. They were contained in a plain pine box, two Government blankets being wrapped about the person. The original box, which was-much decayed, having been cotted by dampness, was exchanged for a plain coffin.

The remains were brought here as secretly as possible, and deposited at the wareroom of Mr. Weaver. It became noised about that his body was here, and at an early hour this morning crowds of people began to assemble, all auxious to get a glimpse of the last mortal remains of the as-sasain. All were denied admission, however, until about 3 p. m., when the box was again opened and the body, or rather skeleton, was transferred to a splendid metallic

coffin.

There was but little of the remains left, the flesh having all disappeared, leaving nought but a mass of blackened bones. Upon one foot was an old army shoe, and
upon the other a boot cut open upon the top. This covered the left foot, the leg having been broken in his leap
from the stage-box of the theater after he had assassinated President Lincoln. The remainder of his dress
consisted of a rough brown cost, black pants and
vest, all of which were rotten and decayed. The hair all
remained. During the afternoon hundreds of people
visited the place, and some were allowed to view the remains. After a short time it was found that the curiouscrowds had cut the blankets almost to pieces to get souvenirs. Many persons also visited Baltimore Cemetery
during the day, believing the interment would be made
there, but came away disappointed.

Mrs. Booth and her sons Edwin Booth and Junius
Brutus Booth will arrive here to-morrow, when the body
will be deposited in a vanit at the Government Cemetery,
and in a few days will be secretly interred, in the presence of the family, at Baltimore Cemetery, beside the remains of Junius Brutus Booth, the senior.

There seems a disposition on the part of many people
here to get up a demonstration, but the relatives of
here to get up a demonstration, but the relatives of
Booth bitterly oppose anything of the sort, and have arranged to inter the remains secretly, as above stated.

The presence of Booth's remains has been the topic of
conversation among all classes here, and has been the
sensation of the day. There was but little of the remains left, the flesh have

JAMES GRANT INDICTED FOR THE MUNDER OF RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 16.—The Grand Jury to-day indicted James Grant for the murder of H. Rives Pollard. The trial commences Monday next. FOREIGN NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA OUTRAGES UPON THE AMERICAN CONSUL AND AMERI-

CAN CITIZENS.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.-The Government authorities re fuse to recognize the United States Consul except as a Commercial Agent. Naturalized Americans are being imprisoned without having charges preferred against them or without chance of trial. The American Consul will be compelled to leave, unless he is supported by his Government. The Government is placing restrictions in the way of Americans who wish to leave the Island.

THE NEW POLICE OF GEN. DULCE-IMPRISON-MENT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS-THE NUMBER OF THE INSURGENTS ON THE INCREASE-

SUCCESS OF THE INSURGENTS. HAVANA, Feb. 15, via Key West, Feb. 16,-The Captain-General has issued a decree abolishing freedom of the press and reëstablishing the censorship Military trials are also restored. Gen. Dulce threaten with the severest punishment those who continue in rebellion after the leniency and amnesty extended to them by the Government. Many of the Spanfards as well as the

extended to them by the Government. Many of the Spaniards as well as the lower classes of the people are opposed to the policy adopted by the Captain-General. Members of the Cuban party are alarmed, and continue to fly from the island in large numbers. Gold is quoted at eight per cent premium. The citizens are to raise \$25,000,000 for the Government. Five battalions of volunteers are organizing. Representatives have been sent to Washington in regard to the imprisonment of American citizens. Gen. Dulce has refused to listen to appeals in their behalf by the American Consul, because the latter is considered to have no diplomatic character. Spaniards have also appealed in their behalf, but with no better success.

The Spaniards threaten to exterminate the disloyalists who continue in revolt after the amnesty proclamation. In this respect the soldiers spmpathize with the Spaniards, and neither the volunteers nor the Government will be able to protect the members of the revolutionary party from violence.

The rebel forces in the districts of Villa Clara and Cienfuegos numbers over 5,000. They are divided into three parties, one near Ciengo Montero, another near Caminayuca, and a third near Manicaragua. They have destroyed the railways and telegraph lines. Great confusion prevails at Trininad. Railroad and telegraphic communication with that city is cut off. Great numbers of young men are leaving the cities and joining the rebellion. An engagement took place at San Cristoval. The insurgents were under command of Garcia Prieto. The Government troops were defeated and compelled to retreat. It is suppised that the object of Prieto is to aid the landing at Port Mullattos of an expedition under Cisneros. An action took place at Guanajay in which 20 Spaniards were wounded. The rebels to aid the landing at Port Mullattos of an expedition under Cisueros. An action took place at Guanajay in which 20 Spaniards were wounded. The rebels hold the line of railroad between Sagua and Villa Clara. Twelve persons have been arrested at Cardenas among them is the British Consul at that port. Advices from Santiago to the 5th inst. have been received. Heavy rains had fallen; they produced much sickness among the troops, and military operations had been suspended in consequence. The arrival of troops from the army of Valmaseda had baffled a plot of the Creoles, who intended to take the city by surprise on the preceding Sunday. The antagonism between the parties in that city was increasing, and the outbreak was imminent. The police being unpaid had abandoned their duty. The cholera was faging with increased violence.

A grand parade of volunteers will be held on Sanday next. Alcalde Eloy, and some prominent notaries, have been arrested. The Banco subscribes \$45,000 to equip and sustain the volunteers.

day next. Alcalde Eloy, and some prominents, have been arrested. The Hanco subscribes \$45,000 to equip and sustain the volunteers.

Advices from Nuevetas are to the 11th inst. An encounter took place in that vicinity in which the insurgents lost 39 killed and wounded, including Dr. Argilagos. A portion of Benegasis' volunteers arrived at Givara on the 10th inst. from Holgum, and the rebels have since disappeared from that neighborhood. ARRIVAL OF CUBAN REFUGEES AT NEW-ORLEANS,

New-Orleans, Feb. 16.—The steamships Cuba and Bienville bring a large number of Cuban refugees from Havana. Two other recently arrived Havana steamers also brought a number of these refugees.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT-THE ROYAL SPEECH LONDON, Feb. 16 .- The formal opening of the new Parliament, which was postponed last year in cons enence of the resignation of the Disroeli Ministry, took place this afternoon. The members of the House of Commons were summoned to attend at the bar of the Chamber of Peers to hear the royal speech The Queen was not present, but Her Majesty's speech was delivered by royal commisson, and was read to the assembled House by the Lord Chancellor. The speech is in substance as follows: "The Queen assures the Lords and Commons that the relations of Great Britain with all foreign Powers are at present on an excellent footing. The hostilities which threatened to break out in the East have been prevented by the Conference of the Great Powers at Paris. The hope is expressed that the negotiations with the United States will place on a firm and durable basis the friendship that shauld ever exist between England and America. The disturbances in the Colony of New-Zealand are to be regretted, but the Queen is sure that prudence and moderation on the part of the Government will prevent the recurrence of such unhappy events. The estimates which will be laid before the House of Commons by Her Majesty's Ministers, are framed on the basis of economy coupled with efficiency in the administration of the service. The continued suppression of the operation of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland is regarded as unnecessary. The ecclesiastical arrangements for Ireland are to be considered by Parliament. The legislation for their final adjustment will make large demands upon the wisdom of both Houses." On this subject the Queen concludes as follows: "I am persuaded that careful regard will be had to the interests involved and to the welfare of religion, and that, through the application of principles of equal justice to the question before them, Parliament will secure the undivided feeling of the people of Ireland on the side of loyalty and law, efface the memory of past contentions, and cherish the sympathies of an affectionate people."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

ARRIVAL OF M. WALEWSKI IN PARIS-ANOTHER MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD. Paris, Feb. 16 .- M. Walewski has reached this city on his return from Athens, with the reply of the Greek Government to the resolution of the Conference of Paris. The Conference will meet again to receive the response of Greece.

ITALY.

RESTORATION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH FLORENCE, Feb. 16.-Complete diplomatic relations

between Italy and the Republic of Mexico will soon be restored.

PARAGUAY. CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS-THE WAR REPORTED

TO BE AT AN END. LONDON, Feb. 16 .- Accounts of the state of affairs in Paraguay have been received from both sides, and

are, as usual, contradictory. The Brazilians claim that the war is ended, that their forces now permanently occupy Asuncion, and that the inhabitants, who, on their approach, by order of Lopez, fled to the interior, are returning to their homes. It is positively asserted that President Lopez has abandoned the country and gone to Bolivia. On the other hand, accounts from Paraguayan sources represent that the army of Lopez, after the battles at Villetta and Angostura, retired in comparatively good order, and is still capable of making formidable resistance. The Paraguayans base their hopes of preserving their independence and retrieving their losses on the violent dissensions which they say have broken out among the generals of the allied troops,

SPAIN.

DEMONSTRATION IN MALAGA IN FAVOR OF RE-

LIGIOUS TOLERATION-PROTEST AGAINST MILITARY CONSCRIPTION. MADRID, Feb. 16 .- Popular demonstrations have

been made in Malaga in favor of the freedom of religions worship, and also for the abolition of capital punishment. The people gathered in the streets of

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Valladolid yesterday and protested against the military conscription.

SIX THOUSAND MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA. CADIZ, Feb. I6 .- Active preparations are going on for the immediate embarkation of 6,000 more troops for Cuba. Don Escalanta will go out with the reënforcements, with instructions from the Provisional

FERDINAND, EX-REGENT OF PORTUGAL. Ferdinand, the ex-Regent of Portugal, the

Cable informs us, has been at length induced to accept the candidature of the throne of Spain. The ex-Regent, who is in his 53d year, having been born on the 29th October, 1816, is a Prince of the House lof Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, remarkable for the number of Sovereigns it has given, by marriage and otherwise, to European thrones. He is the son of Prince Ferdinand Angustus, brother of Duke Ernest II, the father of the present Duke, Earnest III, and the late Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband; and is, consequently, the cousin of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and of the late Prince Censert of England. He is also the nephew of the late Leopold I. of Belgium, who was a brother of Ferdinand Angustus, and is related by marriage to both the House of Orleans and the Imperial family of Brazil—his brother, Prince Angustus, being a sou-in-law of the late Louis Philippe, and his nephew Prince Augustus being son-in-law of the Emperor of Brazil. His connections, therefore, with royal houses, it will be seen, are pretty extensive. His marriage with Queen Donna Maria of Portugal took place on the 9th of April, 1836. On the death of the Queen, by whom he had several children, he was recognized by the Chambers of the Kingdom, November 23, as Regent, during the minority of his son. Don Pedro V., and he governed in that capacity till September, 1835, when the inauguration of the young King took place. Since then, with the exception of a brief period in which he acted as Regent during the absence from the kingdom of the present King of Portugal, Ferdinand has led a retired and quiet life, devoting his time principally to literary and sclentific pursuits, for which he is said to have a great taste. On the overthrow of Isabelia II', he was at once thought of as an eligible successor to the exiled Queen, and overtures were accordingly made to him, but these he dechned, unwilling, it would seem, to exchange the pleasant companionship of his books, and the tranquil delights of a literary life, for the splendors of a throne and the cares of State. His disinctination, it appears, has been overcome, and it is now left with the Cortes, at present unsession, to decide whether he shall be King of Spain. Ferdinand is Liberal in politics, and his election to the remarkable for the number of Sovereigns it has given, by marriage and otherwise, to European thrones. He is the

THE NEW TURKISH APPOINTMENTS. AALI PASHA.

Aali Pasha, Mehemet Emin, who has just been appointed Grand Vizier, was born at Constantinople in 1815, and at the early age of 15 years, upon the recommendation of Reschid Pasha, entered the public service. In 1834 he was appointed entered the public service. In 1834 he was appointed second Secretary to the Embassy of the Porte at Vienna. In November, 1837, he was appointed Grand Interpreter to the Divan; was charge duffaires at London, 1838-39; Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1840; Embassador to England, 1841-44; Member of the Supreme Council of State and Justice. Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Chancellor of the Imperial Divan, 1844-46. When Reschid Pasha became Grand Vizier, Asia succeeded him as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and remained constant to bus throughout the various political vicissitudes of 1848-52. Having been promoted to the dignity of Muchir, he changed his title to Pasha. Asia was Grand Vizier from August to November, 1822, and retired on the rejection of a proposed Ottoman loan. In May, 1854, he was appointed Goyernor of Broassa, and in October recalled to Constantinople and made President of the Council of the Tauzimat and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1855 he represented the Porte at the Conferences of Vienna, and returned to occupy the post of Grand Vizier, to which he had been appointed during his absence. Asil, as first plempotentiary off the Porte, took an active part in the Conference of Paris. He resigned the Grand Vizier, to which he had been appointed during his absence. Asil, as first plempotentiary off the Porte, took an active part in the Conference of Paris. He resigned by Reschid Pasha. He recipiered the Coancil Nov. 20, but speedily resigned his appointment. Upon the death of Reschid Pasha he was again appointed Grand Vizier, Jau. 11, 1853, and being shortly after superiseded, remained in the Cabinet as President of the Tanzimat. Ho was again made Grand Vizier; was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs Nov. 22, 1861, and concluded the Treaty of Commerce with England and France. In May, 1864, he was President of the Conference of the Representatives of the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris, and which met in order to regulate the political situation of Roumain. Asil Pasha, who is second Secretary to the Embassy of the Porte

OMER PASHA.

Omer Pasha, who has just been appointed Commander-in-Chief of Candia, is o Croat origin, and was born in the year 1801 at Placki, a village in the district of Ogulio, about 60 miles from Fiume, in the Adriatic. The family name is Lattas. He received his early instruction first at the military school of his native village, and afterward at the high school of Thurn, near Caristadt, he Transpivania, and it is said distinguished himself by his proficiency in mathematics. On leaving school he became a cadet in the border regiment of Ogulin, which he shortly left to become an assistant surveyor of roads and bridges. Of this drudgery he soon became heartly tired, and deserted from the Austrian army. He was now in quest of a living, and to qualify himself for the position of tutor in the house of a Turkish merchant he adopted the creed of Islam, and now took the name of Omer, applying himself with great assidnity to study the language, manners, and customs of his new countrymen. Some time afterward he became a master in the new military school at Constantinople. Kosrew Pasha, then Minister of War, perceived the genius and enterprise of the stranger, and from him Omer, now in his 3dd year, received the appointment of officer in the regular army of the Sultau, and shortly afterward that of adjutant on his personal staff. It was in quelling the insurrections in Syria and Albania that Omer first distinguished himself. He was equally successful in Kurdhistan. In the year 1848, having become a Pasha, he kept the aggressive policy of the Russians in check in Wallachia. In 1852 Omer Pasha was sent to effect the reduction of the hardy and warlke Montenegrins, and he had advanced to within a day's march of Cettinge when the Austrian special commissioner at Constantinople induced the Divan to recall him and abandon the war. In June, 1853, the Russian troops marched into Moldavia and fwallachia, when Omer Pasha was appointed the generalissimo of the Turkish army. The Suitan's declaration of war was dated Ootober & and the first important collision between the belligerents occurred on the 4th of November, when the Russians were defeated with immense loss, as they were in subsequent actions. The repulse of the Russians at Eupatoris, February 17, 1855, was also effected received his early instruction first at the military school of his native village, and afterward at the high school of

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. ALBANY, Feb. 16 .- The general meeting of

the American Social Science Association will begin at Agricultural Hall in this city to-morrow, Wednesday evening. On Thursday evening a social entertainment will be given by the citizens of Albany to the Association, the Legislature and the State officers, in the Assembly Cham-ber and the State Library.

LYNCH LAW IN MISSOURL

Sr. Louis, Feb. 16 .- Two men, named Charles Bigford and James Quick, charged with murder, were taken from the jail at Hillsboro, Jefferson County, Mo., at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by a large crowd of men,

WESTON'S PROGRESS-HIS JARRIVAL AT ITHACA ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 16 .- Mr. Weston arrived in this town about noon, and, as usual, was most enthusi-astically received. He stopped at Welch's Hotel for s short time, where he was visited by a large number of the most influential citizens of Ithaca, who congratulated him on the progress made, considering the difficulties he has had to encounter. After taking dinner, Mr. Westou started for Ovid, about 26 miles from this place. Good time was made by him to-day, as the roads are sensibly

improving. BURNING OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AT

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 16.-The interior of the AUBURN, N. 1., 180. In 1816 the following the following the first of o'clock this evening. It is impossible as yet to state the damage to the church, but it will probably amount to from \$4,000 to \$5,000. The organ, which cost \$5,000, was totally destroyed. The church was insured to \$15,000.

ANOTHER SEVERE SNOW STORM IN MAINE. Augusta, Me., Feb. 16.—We had the most severe snow-storm last night that has visited this vicinity for years. The scene this morning is beyond description. Hundreds of trees are completely rulaed, and the roads are almost impassable.

....Gen. Sheridan is expected in St. Louis about the 20th inst., at which time Gen. Sherman will probably return from the South. It is stated that the 7th Cavairy will be withdrawn from the Indian country.